

## WARNING WIRE SENT THE NIGHT MRS. KING DIED

"Investigate" Is Message to  
New York Before Tragedy  
Was Known Here.

### AUTHOR BEING SOUGHT

Manhattan Prosecutor Asks  
Specimen of Handwriting  
of Capt. W. S. Bingham.

### HE WAS IN MOTOR PARTY

Estate of Widow Had Been  
Looted and Means Admits  
She Had Little Left.

A telegram as mysterious as the "K. Adams" message which eventually revealed Dr. Arthur Warren Waite as a murderer, and of exactly the same import, started the investigation of the manner in which Mrs. Maude A. King of New York was killed near Concord, N. C., August 29.

On the night of the shooting, long before any doubt was publicly cast on its report of accidental nature, some body in either Concord or Asheville thought it worth while to telegraph somebody in New York these eleven words:

"Mrs. King, 1135 Park avenue, died Concord very peculiar circumstances. Investigate."

District Attorney Swann has this telegram now. Photographs of it were shown to reporters last night by Assistant District Attorney Dooling, who has charge of the inquiry into the affairs of Mrs. King and her business agent, Gaston B. Means.

Sent to Close Friend.

Before making public the telegram Dr. Dooling carefully screened from the public both the address and the person to whom the message was sent, the town from which it was despatched and the signature of the sender. He said that these details must be suppressed for the present.

"The telegram was received here by a very close friend of Mrs. King's family," he added.

He did not answer a question as to whether this friend is in the New York District Attorney's office. The person whose name was signed to the message was not known. He thinks it probable it was an assumed name.

He has wired to Concord and Asheville for samples of the handwriting of all persons who knew of the shooting at the time the message was filed, including that of Capt. W. S. Bingham of Concord, who was motoring with Mrs. King and Gaston and Afton Means on the evening of Mrs. King's death. The telegram was written in a legible, flowing hand, apparently that of a man.

Presumably the writer was not well acquainted with Mrs. King, for he did not know her exact New York address, or (he or she) wrote "1135 Park avenue," whereas the right number is 1155.

Mystery as to Author.

The telegram is rated as of great importance in the King case, as it started the authorities here on their examination of Mrs. King's business affairs and his assistant are exceedingly anxious to know her exact New York address, or (he or she) wrote "1135 Park avenue," whereas the right number is 1155.

At 11 o'clock last night Assistant District Attorney Dooling, who has charge of the papers taken from Gaston Means's apartment had given him a batch of new and illuminating information.

## LACK OF WHEAT MAY CLOSE MILLS

Farmers Hold Back Crop  
From Flour Makers.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 13.—Paralysis of the milling industry is threatened. The light recedes of wheat, it is predicted, will close the mills by Saturday or before. Wheat, both American and Canadian, for export will not be sent to speed this fall, Fred A. Young of Winnipeg, general manager of Lakes Shippers Clearance Association, said to-day.

The shortage at the mills is due to the farmers' refusal to desert more pressing tasks to ship in their wheat. They know that under Government control the price will be \$2.20, however long they hold the crop. So they are consulting their own convenience.

There are only 100,000 bushels in store in Minneapolis at this time, as against 5,000,000 last year. Deliveries of spring wheat in Northwest markets since August 1 have been only 1,000,000 bushels, compared with 25,000,000 last year. Winter wheat delivered since July was only 19,000,000 bushels, compared with more than 50,000,000 last year.

The Government is buying all wheat and prorating it among mills, but a great shortage exists.

## FIRST U. S. SHIP CONTRACT LET

Fifty Merchant Vessels to Be  
Built at \$20,000,000 Hog  
Island Plant.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Contracts for construction of a Government owned shipbuilding yard at Hog Island, Pa., and for the construction therein of fifty fabricated steel merchant vessels were let to-day by the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

These contracts are the first actually signed for the three new plants in which the Government will have built a large number of fabricated ships. The Hog Island plant will cost slightly less than \$20,000,000. The other contracts will go to the Submarine Boat Corporation for a plant at Newark and to the Merchants Shipbuilding Company for one at Chester, Pa.

The first of the fifty ships will be completed by the American International Corporation within ten or eleven months and the entire number will be finished probably within fifteen or sixteen months. Long before they are finished, however, the Shipping Board in all likelihood will have asked for additional money to build more ships.

Shipping Board officials believe that the fabrication of ships will mean that America within a few years will have the largest fleet of merchant ships of any nation in the world.

The fabricating programme calls for manufacture of the parts for the ships in the steel mills and only the assembly in the ship yards. Some officials believe that the fabricating methods eventually will revolutionize shipbuilding.

## KITCHENER'S DEATH INSURED

Lloyd's Issues Policy Against His  
Return to Life.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—At Lloyd's, where insurance against practically anything can be obtained, even against the birth of twins, a policy was issued recently insuring that Lord Kitchener would remain dead, at a premium of five shillings per hundred pounds (about \$2.50 per \$1,000). Hundreds of persons are flocking to take similar policies.

One firm announced that the widespread belief that Lord Kitchener is alive is causing a flood of applications, many of which offer much higher premiums than the others. The firm has insurance has been asked from a single firm, the applicants including army, navy, professional and business men.

## BEAN ARISTOCRATIC WAR FOOD

Production This Year More Than  
Double That of 1916.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The bean has joined its baking pot companion, pork, in the list of aristocratic war foods. The reason is an estimated production of 1,989,000 bushels this year, as compared with 844,000 last year and 10,321,000 in 1915. The bean also lays claim to 1,500,000 acres in five States, the leading bean producing States being Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin. On August 15 last year beans were \$4.60 a bushel, and on the corresponding date this year \$7.24. The crop in the five leading States, New York, Colorado, New Mexico, Michigan and California, is valued at \$165,000,000, with no estimate made for other States in the figures announced by the Department of Agriculture to-day.

## BIG AMERICAN GUNNER FORCE WITH PERSHING

Presence Revealed by Story  
of Training With Air-  
plane Fire Control.

### USING NEW FRENCH 75'S

Likely to Go to Trenches Be-  
fore Infantry to Get Actual  
Battle Practice.

By the Associated Press.  
AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Sept. 13.—American guns are booming in France, booming under the eyes of observation balloons, with airplanes to direct the firing, and with the last six miles of singing shrapnel shell, each missile of an explosive powder.

Thus far the guns have not been turned against the enemy, but there is every likelihood the artillery will beat the infantry to the front, for it is planned to complete the intensive training of the gunners under actual battle conditions, under the fire of German guns and with their own weapons directed against occupied German trenches.

While the plans of the American commanders are unknown, they are logical from a military standpoint that after the artillery has completed several weeks of training at the front in unison with the French infantry and supporting guns the greater part of it would be withdrawn for maneuvers with the gradually multiplying American infantry.

## WAR INSURANCE BILL IS PASSED

House Sets \$10,000 Maximum  
Wilson Demanded—Final  
Vote Unanimous.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—In substantially the form in which it was first introduced, though it increased compensation for death or disability incurred in line of duty, the Administration's soldiers' and sailors' insurance and compensation bill was adopted by the House to-day by a unanimous vote, the final vote 319 members were registered as favoring the measure.

By a vote of 144 to 77 the House increased on the original insurance of \$10,000, although the committee which reported the measure cut this figure in half. This was a personal victory for President Wilson.

The premium required is \$8 per \$1,000 of insurance, which represents the \$1,000 to \$10,000 of insurance in peace time, less about \$3 per \$1,000 overhead expenses. The Government through the bureau of war risk insurance will be the overhead or administrative costs.

## Gift Insurance Balked.

Determined attempts to provide for an outright gift insurance to men in the army and navy failed by large margins. Representative (Mo. of Missouri) offered an amendment providing for the gift of \$5,000 in insurance to a man in the army and navy. Others offered amendments changing this figure to \$2,000 and \$3,000. All were defeated. The amendment was lost by a vote of 44 to 79.

As the bill went to the Senate to-day, private and officers and their dependents will be insured under the provisions of the bill a soldier or sailor would be entitled to take out from \$5 to \$10,000 in insurance for a term of approximately \$8 per \$1,000. His dependents would be entitled to similar amounts from the Government of from \$5 to \$10,000 in insurance for a term of approximately \$8 per \$1,000.

Death or total disability resulting, the dependents of any person in the military or naval service, including women members of the reserve corps, would be entitled to compensation ranging from \$20 to \$70 a month and the insurance. In case of total disability the injured persons would be paid from \$40 to \$100 per month. The other rates are: Widow, \$35; one child, \$45; two children, \$55; and an additional \$5 for each child.

One motherless child, \$30; two, \$35; three, \$45, and \$10 additional for each child up to five.

Widows would receive \$30 a month and no family allowance would exceed \$75 a month. Under the original draft of the bill the compensation for officers' dependents had gone as high as \$200 a month.

## Remarriage Ends Compensation.

A widow's compensation would cease upon her remarriage. If a child's widow would cease at 18 years of age. Monthly benefits to a soldier or sailor in case of total disability would be as follows: If he has neither wife nor child living, \$40; wife, \$55; wife and one child, \$65; two or more children, \$75; no wife but one child, \$50, and \$10 additional for each child up to two; dependent widowed mother \$10 additional.

Injured men requiring a nurse's care would receive an additional \$20 monthly. A man losing both feet, hands or eyes would be entitled automatically to \$100 a month. Opinions differ as to the cost of applying the measure. The first year appropriation is \$176,000,000, but it is declared by some that this will not be nearly enough.

## CONGRESS LIKELY TO ADJOURN OCTOBER 1

President, However, May In-  
sist on Insurance Bill.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The movement for an early adjournment of Congress certainly not later than October 1, gained headway in the Senate to-day. The \$11,000,000,000 war bond issue was brought in with unanimous favor, and after a session of only one hour and twenty minutes the Senate adjourned until tomorrow at noon, with the bond bill the unfinished business.

In the cloak rooms and committee rooms of the Capitol the adjournment movement then took form. Leaders announced their intention of going to the President immediately upon his return to Washington and asking him to agree to the postponement of the consideration of the last six months of insurance measure until the December session in order that the few measures remaining before the Congress can be disposed of. It is believed, however, that the Administration will demand the passage of the insurance bill at this session.

The actual time which would elapse between October 1 and the resumption of sessions in December would be only nine weeks, and the Republicans, also tired with the strain of the last six months of wrangling and legislation, are indisposed to quibble over this difference.

Secretary McAdoo submitted to-day a tentative budget showing that future fiscal needs for the year ending July 1 next will reach about \$3,567,570,000 to be provided either by new bonds or increased taxes at the December session of Congress. It was estimated that this year's actual expenditures will be \$11,752,170,000.

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## GEN. KORNILOFF GIVES UP; FACES DEATH PENALTY

Kerensky Now in Control,  
and Shifts Generals  
in Command.

### BATTLE IS UNCONFIRMED

"Savage" Division Surrenders,  
but Refuses to Fight Co-  
religionist Turks.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 13.—Gen. Korniloff has communicated to the Government his intention to surrender on the arrival of Gen. Alexieff, commander in chief of the Russian army, at Mohilev, at which place he is due this evening. Although the situation to-night is far from clear, all official statements issued by the provisional Government and the Kerensky faction state explicitly that the revolt by Gen. Korniloff has collapsed. It is significant that most of the prominent Russian generals have been appointed to positions of command by Premier Kerensky and apparently have accepted the posts. The *Free Press*, organ of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, to-night stated that Gen. Korniloff and Gen. Lukomsky have indicated that they are ready to appear before the revolutionary tribunal.

Alexieff Takes Command.

Gen. Alexieff, ranked as one of the ablest soldiers in Russia, has been appointed commander in chief and has been negotiating with Gen. Korniloff by telephone. Gen. Ruzsky and Dragomiroff have been appointed respectively commander in chief on the northern and southern fronts.

Gen. Diederichs will be appointed Quartermaster-General.

### Other Important Changes.

Other important changes are the following: Admiral D. N. Verdevsky, former commander-in-chief of the Baltic fleet, has been appointed Minister of Marine. Col. Verdevsky, former commander of the Moscow military district, has been appointed Acting Minister of War. Gen. Teplovsky has been named commander of the military district of Petrograd, and M. Paltchinski, former Assistant Minister of Trade, has received the post of military Governor-General of Petrograd.

M. Skobelev, Minister of Labor, announced to-day at a general council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies and Peasants' Deputies, that he would resign. The Minister added that soon the whole administration and organization of the Russian army would be modified. He declared that the Government had acted in full agreement with the revolutionary committee of Petrograd, and that the victory ought not to lessen the vigilance of the Government because new attempts at a counter revolution were possible through the criminal activity of Gen. Kaledin, chief of the Cossacks.

M. Skobelev concluded by saying that in the new Government the presence of the Provisional Committee of Petrograd with Korniloff ought to be rendered impossible.

### Country Open to Poles.

M. Avenkist, Minister of the Interior, said that as a result of the Korniloff revolt all the Russian fronts for three days remained without the least defense and without the least command. The severest penalty, he added, ought to be inflicted upon Gen. Korniloff, and that the Government would do nothing to mitigate his fate. The Government's task now, M. Avenkist continued, was to render the country open to Poles.

## 22,000,000 Smokes Sent in Two Months

TWO months ago to-day THE SUN Tobacco Fund sent its first shipment to our soldiers in France—1,275,000 cigarettes. Other consignments have gone regularly, bringing the total to more than 22,000,000 smokes, divided into 11,000,000 "ready mades," "makings" for more than 7,000,000 cigarettes and tobacco for 4,000,000 pipes.

To-morrow afternoon's parade will witness the presentation of popular demonstrations. More organizations have signified their intention to join and the procession will bear eloquent testimony to the East Side's interest in the tobacco campaign. Mary Garden has joined the list of those who will review the parade.

To-morrow night at Washington Irving High School 1,000 persons will participate in a great entertainment for the fund.

Crowds continue to go daily to Westchester avenue and Wheeler street to see Rita Jolivet prepare the scenes for the great war play "Let Us Forget." On Thursday next Kitty Gordon will attract the public to Fort Lee to witness the preparation of an elaborate photoplay. The fund will gain from both public exhibitions.

The fund has jumped to \$71,824.53 this morning and is still climbing rapidly. In three short weeks the fund will be in the hands of the United Cigar Stores redeemed at two cents each, have yielded \$9,944.51.

Bear in mind that with every dollar purchase in any Schulte Cigar Store to-day or to-morrow you will receive ten certificates in addition to those paid on ordinary days. Deposit them in the contribution boxes.

WARNING! THE SUN Tobacco Fund has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

## SWEDISH ENVOY IN MEXICO WAS GERMAN'S PAID SPY; PROMISED IMPERIAL CROSS

German Envoy's Letter Urging Swedish  
Charge in Mexico Be Decorated for Spying  
Intrigue.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The State Department to-day made public a translation of a letter from Herr von Eckhardt, German Minister to Mexico, to Von Bethmann-Hollweg, German Imperial Chancellor, as follows:

"Imperial Legation, Mexico, to his Excellency the Imperial Chancellor: 'Believe me, Herr Chancellor, the Swedish Charge d'Affaires here, since his arrival here has not disguised his sympathy for Germany, and has entered into close relations with this legation.'

"He is the only diplomat through whom information from a hostile camp can be obtained. Moreover, he acts as intermediary for official diplomatic intercourse between this legation and your Excellency. In the course of this he is obliged to go personally each time to the telegraph office, not seldom quite late at night, in order to hand in the telegrams."

"Herr Cronholm was formerly at Pekin and at Tokio, and was responsible for the preliminary arrangements which had to be made for the representation of his country in each case. Before he came out here he had been in charge of the Consulate-General at Hamburg. Herr Cronholm has not got a Swedish but only a Chinese order at present. I venture to submit to your Excellency the advisability of laying before His Majesty Emperor the name of Herr Cronholm, with a view to the Crown order of the second class being bestowed on him."

"It would perhaps be desirable, in order not to excite the enemy's suspicion, to treat with secrecy the matter of the issue of the patents until the end of the war, should the decision be favorable to my suggestion. This would mean that the matter would be communicated to no one but the recipient and his Government, and even to them only under the seal of secrecy, while the publication of the bestowal of the decoration would be postponed until the end of the war."

"I should be particularly grateful to your Excellency if I could be furnished with telegraphic news of the bestowal of the decoration, which I strongly recommend in view of the circumstances detailed above."

## LUXBURG AVOIDS MOBS BY TRICK

Slinks Into Buenos Ayres as  
Crowds Wait—Ignores  
"Sinking" Notes.

### Argentina Recalls Her Berlin Naval Attache

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 13.—A Berlin despatch says that the Argentine Naval Attache at Berlin, Capt. Celery, has been recalled by his Government. No reason has been given, but it is believed that his recall is connected with the Swedish affair.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 13.—Count von Luxburg, the German Minister, whose passports were sent to the German Legation yesterday by the Argentine Government because his objectionable messages to Berlin through the Swedish Foreign Office had rendered him persona non grata, dodged threatening crowds which were awaiting him on his arrival at Buenos Ayres from the interior to-day.

Count von Luxburg was persuaded by the police to leave the train at San Martin, twelve miles outside, when news of the crowds that had gathered at the Buenos Ayres railway terminal reached him. He left his automobile at San Martin, together with a large guard of secret service men, and the Count was conveyed to his home in the city car.

"And these are my friends," the Argentine Minister exclaimed to the employees of the legation who met him. "What has happened? What has transpired?"

Notes Are Ignored.

The Count, however, although shown the Washington news of last Friday day exposing his suggestion that Argentine ships be sunk "without leaving a trace" and his aspersion upon the acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, ignored the news and continued to deny their authenticity.

The Foreign Office had no information to-day as to when Count von Luxburg would leave Argentina or what route he would take on his journey. The general opinion in diplomatic circles is that von Luxburg will go to Paraguay, to which country he is also accredited as Minister, provided Paraguay agrees.

President Iriyogen has given permission to Count von Luxburg to remain in Argentina for a brief period so that he can arrange for his departure without serious inconvenience, and has assigned an officer of the army to act as his aid.

Newspapers Are Raided.

Thousands of persons congregated to-night along the Avenida Mayo and Florida in an attempt to organize another anti-German demonstration and to demand a rupture of relations with Germany. Acting under the orders of President Iriyogen, however, squads of mounted police were sent out to maintain order. They frequently charged crowds that endeavored to assemble, using their sabres freely. Many citizens were injured, and a number of policemen also were hurt. The police made bonfires of the newspapers on the street corners.

The Swedish colony here, after a long discussion of the Washington expose of the Luxburg affair, which involved the Swedish Legation, has given out the following:

We protest against the person or persons whose unusual procedure has created here, has expressed his thanks for the situation in which the Swedish colony to-day finds itself, and we express the most complete disapproval of these measures on the part of Sweden, which violate the most sacred rules of neutrality.

Iriyogen Is Angry.

President Iriyogen has expressed himself bitterly against the anti-German demonstrations in Buenos Ayres and the riots of yesterday, and has ordered the chief of police to begin immediately the prosecution of the police captains of the three downtown districts where the disturbances took place.

Americans Cited for Gallantry.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Citations for special gallantry have been awarded the following members of the American Field Ambulance: Henry G. Iselin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Iselin, Geneva, France; Charles Sturges, Detroit, Mich.; and Charles G. Greenhalgh, Pawtucket, R. I.

## Von Eckhardt Letter to Chancellor Bares New Intrigue.

### NO DISGUISE USED

Cronholm, Openly Pro-Ger-  
man, Won Teuton Praise  
by His Work.

### MEXICO NOT INVOLVED

Akerhielm Unable to Explain  
—Argentina Bids Lux-  
burg Go.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Further disclosures by Secretary Lansing to-day have clinched the proof of the Swedish Government's sham neutrality and incidentally drawn Mexico into the meshes of German-Swedish intrigue.

A letter dated March 8, 1916, from Herr von Eckhardt, German Minister to Mexico, addressed to the Imperial Chancellor in Berlin, was made public to-day by the State Department. It shows that the Swedish Legation in Mexico was playing the role of spy for the Wilhelmstrasse. The Government and people of Mexico are involved only because the spying took place on Mexican soil. It was presumably without the knowledge or consent of the Mexican authorities.

Senator Bonillas, the Mexican Ambassador here, when seen by a SUN correspondent this evening intimated that the Mexican Government might at once begin an investigation of these unneutral activities of the legation of Sweden.

First Chief Carranza is as anxious as President Iriyogen of Argentina to discontinue or punish any form of German-Swedish diplomatic deception which might result in the honor of Mexico being a neutral.

The Von Eckhardt letter disclosed that Folke Cronholm, the Swedish Charge d'Affaires in Mexico city, virtually was acting as a spy for Germany, and suggests that Germany reward him by bestowing upon him the crown order of the second class. "He is the only diplomat through whom information from a hostile camp can be obtained," Von Eckhardt wrote, while at the same time stating that the official excuse was that he was an official German diplomat.

Intercourse and has not disguised his sympathy for Germany, and has in fact entered into close relations with the German Legation. Incidentally the letter explains that the Swedish Charge frequently was obliged to go to the telegraph office late at night and hand in the telegrams.

Sweden Deeply Compromised.

Diplomats here say that no information which Secretary Lansing might disclose would be more damaging to the Swedish Foreign Office than the first paragraphs of Von Eckhardt's letter. It shows that Sweden not only acted as a spy for Germany, but actually assisted in spying out data "from the hostile camp" to go into these messages. If any links were missing in the chain of evidence connecting the Swedish Government with the espionage, the letter made public to-night for the collection between Germany and Sweden.

At Stockholm, where the Swedish Foreign Office and the Swedish Legation are all exposed.

The disclosure came as another diplomatic bombshell here, particularly to the Swedish Legation. Baron Akerhielm, the Swedish Charge, called on Secretary Lansing this morning to inform him of the official excuse which the Swedish Government wished to make for having been "placed in a false light" by the original disclosure. The Government at Stockholm had knowledge of the contents of the Count Luxburg telegram from Argentina, it was explained, and wished to give informal assurances of its absolute neutrality.

It is said that Baron Akerhielm intended to advise Mr. Lansing that Sweden would demand a prompt apology from Germany for the fact that Count Luxburg had secured in the Swedish Legation in Buenos Ayres by sending cipher messages advising U-boats to sink ships without leaving any trace.

Akerhielm Keeps Silent.

Just prior to his visit to the State Department, Baron Akerhielm let it become known to newspaper men that he would have some material to make public in the near future. He had received advice, it seemed, which he said would explain away the mistaken impression about the Swedish Government's activities. But after Baron Akerhielm had seen Secretary Lansing and presumably seen the Von Eckhardt letter he virtually threw up the game.

To-night, in response to a query, he said that Cronholm was dismissed from the diplomatic service last January. He would not discuss the cause, but there was no intimation that it was in any way connected with Cronholm's relations with the Germans.

Meanwhile W. A. F. Ettingen, the Swedish Minister, is remaining away from Washington, where he has been for some time. He has aroused considerable comment. The disclosure of the Von Eckhardt letter came at the end of a day replete with diplomatic developments, beginning with the disclosure of the German-Swedish intrigue. Doctore de Gama, the Brazilian Ambassador, and Romulo S. Nhon, the Argentine Ambassador, were warmly courteous at the State Department. The situation between Germany and Argentina came in for more and more diplomatic notice. Following the disclosure of the Von Eckhardt letter had handed Count Luxburg his passports or rather sent them to the German Legation without waiting for his side to be heard.

Prediction is made that German imperial dignity will be grossly offended, as in diplomacy this is a very drastic course. The assumption here was that the Argentine Government would first give Count Luxburg an opportunity to be heard. But apparently the present temper of the Argentine Foreign Office is to regard any defense which Germany might make as immaterial. In other words, the Imperial German ex-